

Message Text

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ACTION EUR-12

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AMEMBASSY TOKYO

USMISSION EC BRUSSELS

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AMCONSUL FRANKFURT

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DEPARTMENT PASS TREASURY AND FEDERAL RESERVE

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: EFIN, GW

SUBJECT: GERMAN BANKS ON U.S. BANK LEGISLATION'

REF.: BONN 11824

1. ON JULY 9 THE BUNDESVERBAND DEUTSCHER BANKEN, AN ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE BANKS, ISSUED A STATEMENT ON THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL BANKING BILL OF 1976 (SEE BONN 11824). THE RELEASE IS HEADLINED: U.S. BANKING LEGISLATION: ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN UNCLASSIFIED

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BANKS IN THE U.S. ARE MADE MORE DIFFICULT. LEADING GER-

MAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE PROVIDED CONSIDERABLE COVERAGE. THE FOLLOWING IS A SLIGHTLY CONDENSED TRANSLATION OF THE PRESS RELEASE. (BEGIN TRANSLATION.)

2. U.S. LEGISLATION RESTRICTS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS: THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING BILL OF 1976 AIMS AT RESTRICTING ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN BANKS IN THE U.S. IN IMPORTANT PARTS, THE BILL CONTAINS STRONGLY PROTECTIONIST ELEMENTS AND IS DETRIMENTAL TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE U.S. THE PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN BANKS VIOLATE THE PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY AND WOULD PROBABLY MAKE EFFORTS TO RETALIATE IN EUROPE UNAVOIDABLE. SUCH DEVELOPMENTS WOULD NOT ONLY AFFECT FOREIGN BANKS ACTIVE IN THE U.S., BUT IN ADDITION WOULD HAVE A DISINTEGRATING EFFECT ON THE FUNCTIONING OF INTERNATIONAL MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS, A RESULT NOT IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES.

3. "BANKING CENTER AMERICA" BECOMES INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT: IN ADDITION TO FREEDOM OF TRADE, DIRECT INVESTMENT HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN MUTUAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS. THE PIONEERS IN THIS DEVELOPMENT WERE LARGE U.S. CONCERNS WHICH ALREADY MANY YEARS AGO WERE ABLE TO GAIN A SUBSTANTIAL MARKET SHARE IN THE FRG. GERMAN BUSINESS, DUE TO A LACK OF CAPITAL, HAS ONLY MUCH LATER BEEN IN A POSITION TO ESTABLISH PRODUCTION FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. ALONG WITH THE EXPANDED ACTIVITIES OF LARGE U.S. CONCERNS, U.S. BANKS HAVE EXTENDED THEIR ACTIVITIES INTO EUROPE. SIMILARLY, WITH INCREASING ACTIVITY OF GERMAN FIRMS IN THE U.S., THE "BANKING CENTER AMERICA" HAS BECOME MORE IMPORTANT FOR GERMAN BANKS.

4. IMPORTANT MOTIVES FOR THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN BANKS IN THE U.S. ARE: (A) COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT OF LARGE MULTINATIONAL CUSTOMERS CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE U.S.; (B) EXECUTION OF DOLLAR TRANSACTIONS FOR GERMAN PARENT BANKS; (C) PARTICIPATION IN U.S. SECURITY MARKETS TO INCLUDE THE ISSUING AND PLACEMENT OF SECURITIES;

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AND (D) PARTICIPATION IN U.S. MONEY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS. BECAUSE BANKS IN THE U.S. CANNOT, AT THE SAME TIME, ENGAGE IN COMMERCIAL AND INVESTMENT BANKING, FOREIGN BANKS ACTIVE IN BOTH SECTORS (IN THE HOME COUNTRY) HAVE EITHER ESTABLISHED SUBSIDIARIES TO HANDLE SECURITY TRANSACTIONS OR HAVE ALTERNATELY ACQUIRED PARTICIPATIONS IN EXISTING INVESTMENT BANKS FOR THEIR U.S. OPERATIONS.

5. PROTECTIONIST TENDENCIES STRENGTHEN: IN THE PAST, ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN BANKS IN THE U.S. HAVE NOT RESULTED IN COMPLAINTS. GERMAN BANKS AS WELL AS BANKS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES, HAVE BEEN ENCOURAGED, EVEN URGED BY INDIVIDUAL STATE GOVERNMENTS TO INCREASE THEIR PRESENCE IN THE U.S. GERMAN BANKS HAVE REACTED POSITIVELY TO THIS AND HAVE MADE SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENTS IN THE U.S. THUS, THE ONE-WAY STREET OF EXPANSION OF AMERICAN BANKS IN EUROPE HAS GRADUALLY BECOME A TWO-WAY STREET. AS THE ACTIVITY OF FOREIGN BANKS IN THE U.S. HAS EXPANDED, EFFORTS WITHIN THE U.S. HAVE BEEN MADE TO RE-

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MADE TO RESTRICT THEIR ACTIVITIES WITHOUT MUCH SUCCESS. THIS SITUATION CHANGED ONCE THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD SUBMITTED ITS OWN DRAFT BILL -- THE FOREIGN BANKING BILL. THE BASIC OBJECTIVE OF THIS BILL WAS TO STRENGTHEN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MONETARY POLICY INSTRUMENTS WITH REGARD TO FOREIGN BANKS. THIS BILL, HOWEVER, ALREADY CONTAINED ELEMENTS WHICH WOULD HAVE RESTRICTED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMAN "UNIVERSAL" BANKS IN THE U.S. IN ADDITION IT GAVE CERTAIN CIRCLES IN THE CONGRESS THE OCCASION FOR INTRODUCING THEIR OWN MUCH MORE RESTRICTIVE DRAFT. THIS INTERNATIONAL BANKING BILL 1976, COUPLED THE UNCLASSIFIED

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OBJECTIVES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD WITH MORE OR LESS PROTECTIONIST INTENTIONS. IT NOW HAS REPLACED THE FEDERAL RESERVE BILL AND HAS A GOOD CHANCE TO BE ENACTED BY THE HOUSE AND ALSO BY THE SENATE.

6. BANKING BILL OF 1976 TAKES FROM FOREIGN BANKS THE BASIS ON WHICH THEY HAVE CONDUCTED THEIR BUSINESS: THE ENACTMENT OF THE 1976 BANKING BILL IN ITS CURRENT FORM WOULD HAVE THE FOLLOWING CONSEQUENCES:

(A) BY THE END OF 1985 GERMAN BANKS WOULD HAVE TO DISCONTINUE ALL SECURITY TRANSACTIONS EXCEPTING UNDERWRITING ACTIVITIES. THE TEMPORARY LIMITED GRANDFATHER CLAUSE, IN PRACTICE WOULD HOWEVER LEAD TO A COMPLETE DRYING UP OF THIS BUSINESS LONG BEFORE THIS TIME.

(B) GERMAN BANKS WOULD BECOME SUBJECT TO THE SO-CALLED "ONE BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT." THIS WOULD TO A LARGE EXTENT MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR A BANK LOCATED IN THE FRG TO ESTABLISH A U.S. SUBSIDIARY AND HOLD PARTICIPATIONS IN U.S. FIRMS AT THE SAME TIME. THE PARENT BANK IN GERMANY WOULD BE TREATED AS A U.S. HOLDING COMPANY. THIS WOULD IN ESSENCE MEAN AN EXTENSION OF U.S. LEGISLATION TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

(C) WHILE CURRENTLY FOREIGN BANKS HAVE THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN BRANCHES OR SUBSIDIARIES IN SEVERAL STATES OF THE U.S., THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW BRANCHES WOULD BE POSSIBLE ONLY SUBJECT TO CONSIDERABLE RESTRICTIONS.

(D) ALTHOUGH FOREIGN BANKS IN THE U.S. DO BUSINESS WITH PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS ONLY IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES, THEY WILL BE FORCED BY THE NEW LEGISLATION TO BECOME MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

AND DEPOSIT A SURETY. EVEN IF THE DIFFERENT BUSINESS
STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN BANKS AS COMPARED WITH U.S.
BANKS IS DISREGARDED, THIS SPECIAL REGULATION (SURETY)
CONTAINS A DISCRIMINATING ELEMENT.

7. "EQUALIZATION" USED AS PRETENSE FOR DISCRIMINATION:
THE DRAFTERS OF THE BANKING BILL STATE THAT THE BILL
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WILL ASSURE THAT FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BANKS IN THE
U.S. RECEIVE EQUAL TREATMENT. HOWEVER, ONE MUST ASK
WHETHER THE LAW DOES NOT IN FACT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST
FOREIGN BANKS. WHILE U.S. BANKS MAY ESTABLISH BRANCHES
ANYWHERE IN GERMANY WITHOUT RESTRICTION, GERMAN BANKS
(UNDER THE NEW BILL) WILL BE PERMITTED TO ESTABLISH
BRANCHES IN THE U.S., IF AT ALL, ONLY IN A SINGLE
STATE. THE BILL COMBINES IN AN UNFORTUNATE WAY
EFFORTS FOR WHICH GERMAN BANKS HAVE UNDERSTANDING
WITH MEASURES OF A STRONGLY PROTECTIONIST CHARACTER.
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U.S. BANKS WHICH VALUE THEIR RELATIONS IN FOREIGN FINANCIAL CENTERS DID NOT SUPPORT THIS BILL. IT APPEARS IT IS THE SMALLER BANKS, WHO WISH TO AVOID FOREIGN COMPETITION, AND THE MAJORITY OF U.S. BROKERS WHO SUPPORT THE BILL. THE U.S. LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES HAVE CREATED CONSIDERABLE UNREST AMONG GERMAN AND OTHER EUROPEAN BANKS. THE QUESTION MAY ARISE FOR A FEW OF THESE BANKS WHETHER IT IS POSSIBLE TO CONTINUE CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE U.S. UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS. IF NOT, SIZABLE START-UP INVESTMENTS MADE DURING THE LAST YEARS WOULD PROBABLY BE LOST. IN ANY CASE, RATIFICATION OF THE BILL
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WOULD VIOLATE THE PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY TO AN EXTENT WHICH MIGHT RESULT IN CALLS FOR RETALIATORY MEASURES FROM THE EUROPEAN BANKING SECTOR. THIS LIKELIHOOD IS INCREASED SINCE THE BILL APPARENTLY FOCUSES NOT ONLY ON EQUAL TREATMENT OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKS, BUT ALSO CONTAINS CLEARLY DISCRIMINATORY ELEMENTS. MOREOVER, IN INSTANCES OF CHANGES IN U.S. BANKING LEGISLATION DURING THE LAST DECADES, HIT WAS QUITE UNUSUAL TO PLACE TIME LIMITS ON GRANDFATHER CLAUSES.

8. DISINTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETS SHOULD BE AVOIDED: THE RATIFICATION OF THE BILL WOULD ALSO HAVE AN IMPORTANT ECONOMIC POLICY ASPECT BECAUSE OF ITS DISINTEGRATING EFFECTS. THE BILL NOT ONLY AFFECTS BUSINESS POLICIES OF BANKS BUT ALSO FINANCIAL INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CREDIT AND CAPITAL MARKETS WHICH CANNOT BE MAINTAINED AS A ONE-WAY STREET FROM THE U.S. TO EUROPE. SUCH RELATIONSHIPS MUST FUNCTION IN BOTH WAYS IF THE REQUIRED CLOSE MONETARY COOPERATION BETWEEN HIGHLY DEVELOPED ECONOMIES IS TO BE ACHIEVED. THIS IS NOT ONLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC BUT ULTIMATELY

ALSO IN THE MULTILATERAL INTEREST OF THE WESTERN
WORLD AND, LAST BUT NOT LEAST, ALSO IN THE INTERESTS
OF THE U.S.
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